

Habitat : unknown, but most probably Bolivian.

This fine species is quite distinct from others. The nearest ally is *E. estella* d' Orb., from which it differs in being more globose, imperforate, in having the peristome more developed with the margins approximate, and many other particulars. It cannot be confounded with *E. Tucumanensis* Doering, and *E. Saltana* Auc., from northern Argentina, in which the sculpture is not the same at all and from which the above characters may separate it at a glance.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE TRES MARIAS ISLANDS, MEXICO.

The above is the title of "North American Fauna, No. 14," recently published by the U. S. Dept. Agriculture (Division of Biological Survey). The title should be modified by placing the words "Contributions to the," before the word "Natural," as no mention is made of the *Insecta*, and *only six species of mollusks* are given. These are all land shells, and determined by Dr. Dall as follows: *Polygyra ventrosula* Pfr., *Orthalicus undatus* Brug., *Orthalicus undatus melanocheilus* Val.,¹ *Lamellaris* —? *Opeas subula* Pfr., and *Glandina turris* Pfr. The two forms of *Orthalicus* were heretofore known to occur in the islands; the others are additions to the list published by the National Museum in 1894. The author of this number of the N. A. Fauna, Mr. E. W. Nelson, in mentioning the names of Col. A. J. Grayson and Alphonse Forrer, says, "no other naturalist is known to have visited the islands until the spring of 1897," when in April of that year Mr. Goldman and himself crossed over by sail-boat from San Blas, remaining on the islands from the 2d to 31st of May. The summary of *animal* species collected including the six mollusks above named sums up 121. The author should have known that the islands were visited in the spring of 1876 by Mr. W. J. Fisher, who made a large collection of molluscan forms as published in the Proc. U. S. National Museum, pp. 139-204, of Vol. XVII, 1894, where 89 species were listed. Four of the land-

¹The *Orthalicus* of northwestern Mexico is not *undatus*, which is an exclusively Antillean and Floridian form. It is *O. princeps* Brod., a more boldly marked form than *undatus*, with distinct and coarser spiral striation, and various differences in the soft anatomy, which has been worked up by Strebel, and confirmed by my own preparations. Probably *melanocheilus* holds the same relation to *princeps* that *floridensis* does to *undatus*; but this has not been proven as yet.—Ed.

shells collected by Mr. Nelson, not previously detected, added to those before credited to the islands, makes a total of 93, or *three-sevenths* of the *animal* forms constituting the *Fauna* of the group, thus far reported.

It is not unlikely that insect species were collected by Grayson and Forrer and have been described and perhaps published somewhere. Only the mollusks collected by Mr. Fisher came under my notice.

ROBT. E. C. STEARNS.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 11, 1899.

NEW AMNICOLIDAE FROM FLORIDA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

During the past decade a number of undescribed species of this family have accumulated in our collections, chiefly gathered by Mr. C. W. Johnson, Prof. C. E. Beecher and the author.

Amnicola sanctijohannis n. sp.

Shell slightly rimate, ovate-turbinate, corneous, somewhat translucent, rather thin. Surface glossy, the growth-lines hardly visible. Spire rather high, conic, the apex rather obtuse. Whorls $4\frac{1}{2}$, rather convex, separated by a moderately impressed suture which is margined below by a conspicuous transparent border (not visible, of course, in opaque dead or incrustated shells.) Aperture ovate, angular above, a little flattened on the parietal side; peristome a trifle expanded and blackish in fully adult shells, acute, continuous, the parietal wall adnate but with distinct edge, often somewhat calloused within. Alt. 3.4, diam. 2.4 mm.; greatest axis of aperture 1.7 mm.; another specimen measures 3.2, 2.5, 1.7 mm. St. John's river, Florida, at Astor, Lake Co., (type locality), and Silver Spring Run, Marion Co., (Pilsbry & Johnson); Wekiva river (C. E. Beecher.)

This is a larger species than *A. floridana* Ffld., and differs in being imperforate, translucent waxy-whitish when taken alive, and in showing a distinct sub-sutural margin like "*Hydrobia*" *monroensis*. The aperture is distinctly angular above, not rounded as in adult *A. floridana*.

The type series was collected by C. W. Johnson and H. A. Pilsbry, in 1894. Mr. Beecher's specimens from Wekiva river are thinner and bear a delicate ferrous incrustation.